

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 2, 1856.

[NO. 2035.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON.

At \$2.00 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$3.00 after the year has expired. Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER \$3.00 if paid in advance; \$3.50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$4.00 after the year has expired.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLICY OF THE WHIGS.
As the period approaches when the principal party organizations at present existing in the country will have placed before the public their respective candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, the question "What should the Whigs do?" becomes daily more and more worthy of the consideration of those who remain true to those principles of conservatism and national policy which have always characterized the Whig party.

In the absence of any organization of the Whig party, there are perhaps few who would advise separate and independent action on its part in the approaching Presidential campaign, especially when the politics of the country are already subdivided to an unusual degree among rival and conflicting organizations. The addition of another distinctive candidate to those who will certainly be presented to the suffrages of the People would perhaps, in the present condition of the popular mind, subserve no available purpose, but tend rather, by augmenting the complications of the canvass, to the still greater embarrassment of those who seek to discharge their duty under the elective franchise.

But it is not so much with a view to the expression of our own opinions respecting the line of policy which the Whigs should pursue as for the purpose of sounding the sentiments and eliciting the counsel of those with whom it has so long been the pride of this journal to co-operate that we are induced to offer a few suggestions as to the duty of "Old Line Whigs" in the present crisis. We have every reason to believe that the number of those, who, under evil as well as good fortune, are still proud to own this cognomen, is still large, and possesses, by virtue of its character for patriotism and intelligence, a weight commensurate at least with its numerical strength. The question, therefore, which is presented to the Whigs for their consideration, and solution seems to us to be briefly this: How shall the Whig party, in the choice of a candidate whom it shall honor by its suffrages, fulfil most wisely the duties imposed upon it by an enlightened patriotism, and at the same time give the greatest availability to the strength of its numbers? This problem, as it seems to us, can be solved only by the mutual intercourse of opinions among "Old Line Whigs" in all sections of the country, and by concert of action after such interchange. We say Whigs of all sections, for the only "sectionalism" which we can acknowledge as a component of Whig principles is that which embraces all the sections of a common country in the scope of its beneficent measures of practical policy, while it leaves in abeyance those questions upon which a difference of abstract opinion may exist in perfect harmony with unity of political action in matters affecting the national prosperity.

Without some such conference of the Whigs from all quarters of the Union it seems to us that the line of policy which they should pursue would fail to be distinctly marked for the party at large, and its individual members be left, from the inevitable necessity of the case, to be absorbed, at the sacrifice of their former political identity, in one or another of the leading parties in the country. We are loth to believe that "Old Line Whigs" can contemplate with equanimity the total disbandment of their forces because desertion and defeat may have thinned their ranks; nor need such a dissolution cause any loss as the result of their own supineness. Many, we are persuaded, who have deserted the old Whig banner would gladly rally again to its standard and do good service in the same cause of conservatism and progress to which that party has been so consistently devoted throughout the whole period of its activity. If deprived of the power to serve that cause in the capacity or in the degree which they could formerly command, let them still continue to serve it to the best of their ability, by wisely husbanding their resources instead of suffering them to be frittered away from the mere lack of union in counsel and action.

If the "Old Line Whigs" should dissolve their distinct organization as a party and leave to each individual of their number to seek new political affinities according to his caprice or the temporary and local excitements of a heated canvass, it would be idle to hope that the weight of their influence could be so effectively cast in the scale of sound government as by a concerted action on their part. Each individual, as he fell off from the Whig party, would be totally merged in the new confederation to which he might be attracted. His distinctive quality as a conservative in politics would cease to be appreciated in the mass of the party among whom he ranged himself. Whereas, by unity of counsel and co-operation in action, the Whigs, if not able to assert the supremacy of their own party, might at least hold the balance of power between the parties which are competing for the ascendancy, and thereby secure for their principles a consideration and an influence which would still render them a potential element in American politics. To whatever party, then, that patriotic and the exigencies of the time may require them to unite themselves for the campaign, let them not join it as individuals and deserters, but as a conservative in politics, and make the same good use of their position in the new party as they did in the old. We are not, of course, in a position to suggest that the Whigs should, in any way, march into the field under its own banner and its own leaders in solid and imposing column, commanding respect, and free to resume its old ground after the battle is over.

With a view to the promotion of this object, it has seemed to us that a National Convention of Delegates representing the "Old Line Whigs" in the several States of the Union would be the simplest and most effective plan. Such a Convention, our readers are aware, has been already proposed by the unfaltering Whigs of Kentucky, who have recommended Louisville as the place of meeting and the Fourth of July as the day on which it should assemble. It is no part of our province to seek in any way to prejudice the importance of this movement, or to detract from the gallant State, though we feel it due no less to the patriotic citizens who have thus moved in the matter than to the success of the cause which, in common with them, we have at heart, to add our humble but earnest opinion in attestation to the wisdom and expediency of their proposition.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1856.

THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.—We would direct the attention of our Whig readers to the judicious article in another column from the National Intelligencer. We presume that it is an embodiment of the views of such prominent Whigs as the Intelligencer has had an opportunity to consult at Washington or elsewhere.

(We entirely coincide in the conclusions to which the Intelligencer has come. Let the Whig party be re-organized. Let it act together. Let it so act as to promote the ends of conservatism and the perpetuity of the Union. We can add nothing to what the Intelligencer has so well said, except to propose action here, in accordance with its wise suggestions. We propose to the Whigs of North Carolina to hold county meetings, forthwith, at which to adopt measures for having every District represented at the National Convention to be held at Louisville on the 4th of July next. The time is perhaps too short to have County meetings and District Conventions both. But the object may be accomplished by each County meeting appointing a Committee to confer by letter or otherwise with similar Committees in the other counties in the District, and thus agree upon one or more Delegates to the National Convention.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—The canvass is progressing steadily in the Mountains, as we learn from the long accounts of discussions published in the newspapers. The reports published are not of such interest as to make their publication worth while. According to one side Mr. Gilmer is "skinning" Gov. Bragg, and is to sweep the mountain counties by unprecedented majorities. According to the other, Gov. Bragg is "chasing" Mr. Gilmer, and will run ahead even of Clingman.

If the candidates survive these cruel operations we suppose we shall have the pleasure of hearing them at this place before very long.

CANDIDATES.—Robert E. Rives, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate, and Turner Brynau, Esq., for the Commons, in Chatham County.

H. C. Hampton is the American candidate for the Senate in the Stry District.

Messrs. Robert S. French, Daniel S. Morrison, and Peter A. McEachern are candidates for the Commons in Robeson County. Messrs. French and Morrison, nominees of the Democratic County Convention, and Mr. McEachern an independent Democratic candidate.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. H. Sanders as a candidate for Sheriff of Montgomery county at the next August election.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.—This subject is engaging more attention, North and South, than any other. We copy some paragraphs respecting its effect at the North.

The vote on Mr. Campbell's resolution in the House to inquire into the matter, was yeas 93, nays 68. The 68 were nearly all Southern members, and among them six from North Carolina, viz: Messrs. Branch, Clingman, Craige, Paine, Ruffin, and Winslow. Messrs. Reade and Puryear were absent.

We think Southern members mistake the feeling of the Southern people (if any idea of that feeling influenced their votes.) We have not met with a man of any party who pretends to justify the occurrence, or who does not deplore it as a great outrage in itself, as well as most indiscreet in view of its influence upon the relations of North and South. The South, being the weaker section, should be most careful to keep in the right.

See the following very natural reflections on the affair by the N. Y. Commercial, a paper of excellent good sense, always manifesting a strong conservative feeling:

"The Effect of it.—We commented yesterday upon the cowardly and brutal assault made by Mr. Brooks of South Carolina upon Senator Sumner of Massachusetts. We have since conversed with men of all political parties, and we do not remember any event of so personal a character respecting which there was so universal a concurrence of sentiment. One effect of the outrage is very apparent. Gentlemen who have hitherto sympathized warmly with the South, and been the ready and unflinching defenders of the constitutional rights pertaining to Southern equality with the Northern States, are discouraged and disconcerted. The common remark is that if Southern men have no better arguments than lists, canes, knives and revolvers, and are determined to strike freedom of speech by personal violence and assault—if they are going to show themselves so tyrannical, impudent and overbearing, that any man, not excepting the Legislature of the Republic, who finds fault with a Southern state or Southern politician, is to be 'punished' or 'chastised' at the option of any Southern man who chooses to enact the part of a self-elected avenger,—then it is impossible for republicans and free-men to sympathize with them, or defend them from epithets which they thus prove themselves to merit."

"And if this be the effect, in a large commercial city, where commercial ties with the South are necessarily potent and ever operative, what must be the influence the outrage will exert in other portions of this and other free States, where no such ties exist."

"And we tell our Southern friends with all candor, and with all friendship, that unless they desire to convert the entire population of the free States into determined antagonists, they must unite with their conservative fellow citizens in those States in frowning upon and denouncing all such attempts to bully and frighten those who differ in sentiment from them."

"The issue is made in this case of Mr. Brooks, and it is for the Southern members of both

Houses of Congress to meet the North fairly on this issue, and show themselves prompt to condemn his brutal attempt to stifle free utterance by assaulting the freeman who exercises that inalienable right of every American."

These remarks are well worth the attention of Southern men, and Southern members of Congress. We should be careful not to drive off from us the few Northern men who have stood by us in the contest for our equal rights under the Constitution. And in a case like this of Mr. Sumner, mean and vulgar and offensive as we admit him to have been, Southern members should not flinch from their duty to punish a palpable violation of the law and the Constitution, which Mr. Brooks had sworn to support, and which he and every other Member of Congress is deeply interested in having supported in the particular in which Mr. Brooks has violated it.

Whatever Southern members of Congress may do, however, living as they do in an atmosphere of perpetual excitement, we are glad to see the Southern press, almost without exception, and the people, unite in condemning the conduct of Mr. Brooks.

These exceptions are the Richmond Whig and some persons in South Carolina. It is stated by telegraphic despatches from Columbia that "the course of Mr. Brooks is very generally approved here. Contributions are making to get up a testimonial to him." We are sorry to hear it.

The Richmond Whig thoroughly applauded the conduct of Mr. Brooks. "And in reply to an article in the N. Y. Times it says, 'We are glad to see that the Times intimates that the Northern hypocrites will no longer shelter themselves behind the cowardly subterfuge of non-combativeness; but will arm themselves with revolvers, bowie knives and bludgeons. The act of arming all around—and the thing distinctly understood on all sides—will tend powerfully to civil speech and universal peace. Better have good order and respect for law and decency, with an occasional outbreak under the stern rule of the pistol, than the disgraceful exhibitions of blackguardism we now witness.'"

To all of which we most decidedly dissent. Nothing could exercise a more injurious effect upon the members themselves and upon the country; nothing could so multiply the instances of violence; nothing so effectually banish from Congress the few good and great men who still consent to go there—as this proposed general arming.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON THE SUMNER AFFAIR.—This morning's mail brings us the following paragraphs: as some effect to which, we may remark, that neither the Charleston Mercury nor Courier has had a word of editorial, either in approval or condemnation of Mr. Brooks's conduct. We take this to be a sign that the better feeling in South Carolina is condemnatory of Mr. B., notwithstanding these cane and pitcher presentations.

Mr. Brooks' Cane.—The Hon. Preston S. Brooks having shattered his handsome gutta percha cane over the nose of Charles Sumner, in the U. S. Senate chamber on Thursday last, he is now in need of another. To supply this deficiency, a few of his particular friends in the Palmetto State, have purchased one, with a massive gold head.

A committee of gentlemen passed through Petersburg yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington, having this precious testimonial in charge. A gentleman who saw it, says he will be sorry for the abolitionist's head that shall come in contact with this cane. It will be very likely to crack.—Petersburg Express.

Some of the gentlemen of Charleston have provided a cane for Mr. Brooks, "to show their appreciation of his late act of 'licking' Senator Sumner."

Ten meetings have been held in Newberry and Anderson, and resolutions complimentary to Mr. Brooks have been adopted. A handsome gold-headed cane has been sent from the former place to Mr. Brooks.

Subscriptions, headed by the Governor of the State, are being taken up in Columbia, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Brooks with a silver pitcher, goblet and stick; and the slaves of that city, we are told, "have already a handsome subscription, and will present an appropriate token of their regard to him who has made the first practical issue, for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe."

Wilmington Herald.

Mr. Brooks waived the Magistrate's examination by admitting the "assault and battery." Whereupon he gave security in \$1000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court on the 3d Monday in June.

The Methodist General Conference, sitting at Indianapolis, is as much troubled about the slavery question as the New School Presbyterian Assembly at New York. Reports, and resolutions, and speeches, against the South, are the order of the day in both bodies. The New School Assembly closed its action on the subject by resolving that slavery is a sin, in itself. What a pity that their ancestors did not make the discovery whilst they were engaged in the very profitable business of stealing African negroes and selling them to the Southern people! The same Bible which defines sin, existed as well then as now. But the Bible was not cited as authority in their discussion, except by the Southern members of the Assembly!

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from Montgomery county informs us that there is the poorest prospect for a wheat crop in that county which has been seen for years past.

We were shown yesterday a well executed counterfeit \$10 bill of the Bank of Georgetown. There are, we learn, many in circulation, but they can be detected from the dim appearance of the vignettes.—Charleston Courier.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Pearce stated that the special Committee appointed to investigate the assault committed on Mr. Sumner, found it impossible to pursue the investigation properly without the power to send for persons and papers. He consequently asked that such power be given to the committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio made a speech on Kansas matters. He opposed the admission of Kansas with a free State constitution, on account of the small population, and was very severe upon the emigrant aid societies. He improved the opportunity, also, to reply to the arguments of Messrs. Seward and Sumner.

On Tuesday, Mr. Trumbull gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

Mr. Slidell called the attention of the Senate to a telegraphic despatch, giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House, which the committee published this morning. A long debate then took place. Some excitement.

Messrs. Slidell and Douglas disclaimed any knowledge of the contemplated assault.

Mr. Tombs denied being near Mr. Brooks at the time, but approved of the act. Mr. Butler said had he been present, he would have assumed all the responsibility.

Mr. Wade said, if the principle of assault were to prevail, we must come here armed. Although we are four to one, I am here to meet you. Man can die in no better cause than in the defence of the liberty of speech.

Mr. Wilson remarked that the assault was brutal, cowardly and murderous, to which Mr. Butler replied, emphatically denying the charge. The subject was then, after a little further debate, dropped.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House committee of investigation waited on Mr. Sumner to-day in discharge of their duty regarding the recent assault. He was in bed, but gave his testimony and was cross-examined. He was unable to sit up during the visit of the committee, but did so a short time today. He is still very weak, and his physicians counsel him not to move out of the house for a week.

The following is Mr. Sumner's statement on oath:—"I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, of Missouri; when, according to usage, and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned. Instead of leaving the Chamber with the rest on the adjournment, I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen. While thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons, who desired to consult with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged."

When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all objects, that though there must have been all about me, I was not aware of it. I saw no body. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up, with my pen in my hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same moment I caught these words:—"I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine from his lips, these words were still passing through my mind as my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I no longer saw my assailant nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under instincts of self-defence, with my head already bent down. I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk which was screwed to the floor, and then pressed forward while my assailant continued his blows. I had no other consciousness, until I found myself ten feet forward in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman, whom I soon recognised by voice and manner as Mr. Morgan, of New York. Other persons there were about me offering friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognised only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois; Mr. Tombs, of Georgia, and I thought, also my assailant standing between them."

I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me there I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognised Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated; but I recognised no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, President of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatories of the committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man," but these are so enveloped in the mists which ensued from the first blow that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On cross-examination Mr. Sumner said that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to another question, Mr. Sumner replied: That what he had said of Mr. Butler was strictly responsive to Mr. Butler's speeches.

MARRIED.

In Columbus county, on the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. E. J. Tate, by Douglas Clark, Esq., Mr. EDWARD D. PATE to Miss SARAH A. COUNCIL, daughter of Robert Council, of Bladen.

A WALL STREET SPECULATION IN GUANO.

The Richmond Southern Planter exposes what may be set down as a grand Wall Street Humbug—the "American Guano Company," founded on what is called "the Great Guano Discovery." This company has fed the farmers with hopes of supplying them with Guano at \$35 a ton, instead of \$55 or \$60, as at present. But from the facts stated by the Planter we are led to doubt whether the scheme is any thing but a speculation, in which, instead of selling guano, the intention is to "sell" the stockholders.

The capital stock of the Company is fixed at ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of \$100. Five millions are said to have been given for the island; that is, the discoverer has half of the ten millions of stock. 25,000 shares, (nominally \$2,500,000,) have been disposed of for perhaps \$100,000; and the remaining 25,000 shares are offered for sale at \$20 per share of \$100. So that out of a pretended capital of ten millions the Company will possibly have a real capital of about two hundred thousand dollars!

The company estimate their profits at \$4,000,000 a year. Four millions of profit on a cash capital of about \$200,000! As the Planter says, "How happens it that such stock as this is not all taken at \$100, or a premium on that, its par value, in the great city of New York, where 'some of the strongest men in the commercial metropolis' are at the head of the company? And why, in the prospect of such tremendous dividends, is the stock depreciated by the holders 500 per cent?"

The Planter adds, "Suppose the expedition fails. What then? Why nothing, except as to those who may buy that 25,000 shares of reserved stock; and as to them—only a transfer of a hundred thousand dollars of their money to Wall Street, New York."

The Mayor of New York formerly stationed a man at the door of every mock auction store, with a board in his hand, on which was inscribed in large letters, "Beware of Mock Auctions!" We think he might extend the idea by placing a man at every door in Wall street with a label, "Beware of Wall Street Humbugs!" We don't know that it would have much effect, for in passing by their doors we used to see the mock auctioneers playing their humbug with apparent perfect indifference to the delicate insinuation.

BOSTON, May 25.

Public Meeting in Boston.—The largest meeting ever held in Faneuil Hall assembled last night, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the assault upon Senator Sumner. Governor Gardner presided, assisted by forty Vice Presidents, comprising some of the most distinguished men of all parties in Massachusetts. Gov. Gardner made a speech, in which he characterized the assault as exceeding in grossness and brutality any thing written in the pages of history, and called upon Congress to expel the assailant.

The Governor's sentiments were warmly responded to, and there was tremendous cheering throughout.

Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were unanimously adopted, after speeches from many gentlemen, representing all political parties. Some of these speeches were unusually warm and defiant, eliciting tumultuous responses.

At Lowell, last evening, an indignation meeting was held, Mayor Huntington presiding.

BOSTON, May 26.

Outpouring of Indignation in the Massachusetts Legislature.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed a series of resolutions denunciatory of the assault upon Sumner as brutal and cowardly in itself, and a gross breach of parliamentary privilege; a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech; an outrage on the decencies of civilized life and an indignity to Massachusetts; approving Sumner's course, demanding a strict investigation, and the expulsion of Brooks and other members from Congress. The resolutions were sent to the House for the concurrence of that body.

Snooks says the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw was about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress, and gaiter boots.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 25th inst., CAROLINE G., daughter of Geo. R. and Sarah C. French, aged 16 years and 8 months.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. Levin Lane, near Wilmington, AUGUSTA L., wife of L. B. Hardin, of Washington City, aged 31 years.

In Randolph Co., on the 16th inst., Mr. SAMUEL GRAY, aged 78 years.

In Charlotte, on the 23d inst., Mr. ROBERT H. BRAWLEY, in the 48th year of his age.

In Alamance county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. MARGARET HURDLE, wife of George Hurdle, Esq., in the 50th year of her age.

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL.

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro, is located immediately on the W. & M. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, P. M. Passengers on the Cars have until 11 o'clock, P. M., and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the Proprietress to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5.

35-2m

ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Butler made a brief rejoinder. Mr. Foster said he did not desire to provoke any ill feeling by a reply to the remark of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) that he approved of the attack on Mr. Sumner; but he thought it incumbent on him to say something in explanation of the remark, lest his silence might be interpreted into a base fear of like consequences happening to himself. He desired to disabuse the minds of all present of any such apprehension existed. He was young in the body, and it might better become him to listen than to speak; but he would be recalcitrant to his duty as a Senator were he not to maintain the freedom of speech regardless of all consequences.

"We see from the several precedents above cited that neither House of Parliament can take

he buildings were mostly owned by Rufus Harringer, Esq., and Maj. Benj. Morrow.

tury is commercial progress; in its magnitude, it

ait. There is a good time coming!

important. Parliament was not in session. Politics

s computed at \$75,793,397, which distributed among 47,785 people, would give an average of

Delegates to attend the Convention to be appointed

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
who stand "A, 1," in their line of trade.

[The following text is illegible due to extreme blurring.]

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1856.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—The President, through the Secretary of State, has formally dismissed the British Minister, informing him that this Government could no longer hold any diplomatic intercourse with him, and enclosing his passports. And the exequaturs of the three Consuls, at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati, who are charged with having violated our neutrality laws have been revoked.

Along with this movement, which many think will be deeply offensive to England, is a supposed antidote, in the shape of a letter to Lord Clarendon, the conciliatory tone of which may be judged from the following telegraphic account of a President's message to Congress on Thursday last:

A message from the President was received in both Houses of Congress, to-day, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and the revocation of the exequaturs of the implicated consuls; enclosing Marcy's reply to Clarendon, dated 27th inst. Marcy says that the President carefully considered the note of Lord Clarendon, of 30th April, and was much gratified by its conciliatory spirit and desire to strengthen friendly relations between the two governments. The disclaimer of any intention to violate the law of the United States, and the expressions of regret that contrary to the intention and direction of the British Government, there has been such infringement, are satisfactory to the President, and the main complaint respecting Her Majesty's Government is thus removed; but the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur with Lord Clarendon in the opinion that Crampton and the Consuls of New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, are not implicated in those proceedings. Regarding those who have no connection with this Government, he has nothing to ask of Her Majesty's Government, but in the cases of individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this Government should cease. In taking this step, however, he does not intend to make any interruption in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, but, on the contrary, is desirous of keeping the two countries upon friendly feeling.

Crampton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the ground that his connection with the enlistment business had rendered him an unacceptable representative of Great Britain near this Government, and for the same reason the withdrawal of those Consuls was likewise requested. These officers are all, as this Government still believes, implicated in the violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own Government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testimony of Strobel and Hertz, but on original letters from Crampton and others. The despatch gives the detailed evidence against these British officers.

After the reading of the Message and Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon, a brief debate took place.

Mr. Mason approved of the despatch, considering it courteous and conciliatory, and that it was no cause of war to dismiss a Minister who was unacceptable to the Government or the People. Mr. Cass praised the ability and the tone of the despatch. The only objection he had was that the dismissal had been made long since. The dismissal of a Minister was no cause of war, unless one of the parties had previously determined upon it. If our Government had not dismissed Mr. Crampton it would be said that we had made a demand when England was engaged in war which we had deemed it prudent to abandon now that she was at peace.

Mr. Tombs could not approve the course pursued by the Government, after having accepted the explanation of Lord Clarendon as ample and sufficient. The acceptance carried with it all the consequences. He contended that our neutrality laws had not been violated, and that the distinction drawn by the Government was mere "petting."

Mr. Butler concurred with Mr. Tombs in most of his remarks, and thought the measure of dismissal unequal for this juncture, when public sentiment in both countries had been quieted upon the question. If our neutrality laws had been actually violated by the British Minister, he should have been dismissed at the time. Now that the British Government and its Minister had disclaimed all intention of violating our laws, and after our Government had accepted the disclaimer of the former, he thought it was too late to proceed to the harsh measure of dismissing the Minister.

ANOTHER MESSAGE ON BRITISH AFFAIRS.—The President sent another Message to Congress on Friday, relative to the proposal by Great Britain to arbitrate the Central American question growing out of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. The arbitration is declined. The President cannot consent to admit any doubt as to the construction of the Treaty. Instead of submitting to arbitration, the more practicable way would be the annulment of the Treaty, and thus relieve the United States from the present restrictions. While declining to submit the treaty to arbitration, he suggests, so far as the rightful limits of the Belize, the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Coast are concerned, a reference to eminent men of science both in Europe and America. He instructs Mr. Dallas to ascertain whether the pending differences cannot be settled by direct negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration relating to political geography, it being assumed that all other points would then yield to a conference with Lord Clarendon.

CANDIDATES.—In New Hanover, for the Senate, Owen Fennell, Esq.; for the Commons, Messrs. Samuel A. Holmes and Rob't H. Tate. All Democrats.

In Hertford, the American party have nominated Zephaniah Askew for the Senate, and J. B. Slaughter for the Commons.

Dr. M. C. Whitaker, for the Senate, and Wm. Hill and J. W. Johnson for the Commons, are the Loco candidates in Halifax.

M. S. Sherwood, Esq., editor of the Patriot, and Col. A. Clapp, are candidates for the Commons in Guilford.

Bedford Brown, Esq. is the American candidate for the Commons in Davie county.

Geo. D. Boyd, Dem., and P. R. Wheaton, Am., are candidates for the Senate in Rockingham. Thos. Settle, Jr., and Spencer Kallum, Dems., for the Commons.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Catalogue of Students in the Fayetteville Female High School, just printed at this office, shows 137 names.

The scholars at the Salem Academy during the last session numbered 327, of whom there were, from North Carolina, 142; South Carolina, 55; Alabama, 25; Mississippi, 24; Georgia, 23; Tennessee, 22; Virginia, 12; Texas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Florida, California, and Arkansas, each 2; Kentucky, Indian Nation, and Maryland, each 1.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, is to deliver the address before the Literary Societies of this Institution on the 11th inst. The valedictory sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. Winkler of Charleston. The Commencement Exercises begin on Wednesday the 10th inst.

FIENDISH.—Two attempts were made to throw the cars off the track of the N. C. rail road, about 2 miles east of Raleigh, on Wednesday last. The first, about 9 o'clock A. M., was against the passenger train, which was fortunately unsuccessful. The second, an hour later, threw a gravel train of five cars down a ten foot embankment, severely wounding four negroes, some of whom had broken limbs.

It is to be hoped that the fiendish wretch who did this will be detected, and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL.—The Annual Report of the officers of this Company sums up as follows:

Amount of property insured, \$2,921,049 00
Premium Notes, \$859,641 68
Cash on hand, \$10,295 66

The payments during the past year for losses and all other purposes amount to \$11,386 41. The Company has been in existence 5 years.

Has made no assessments to pay losses, and is pronounced one of the safest and most prosperous in the South.

MR. DOBBIN.—The Senior Editor of the North Carolinian, on his way to the Locofoco National Convention at Cincinnati, writes to that paper from Washington as follows:

"Mr. Dobbin looks about as he formerly did, but his voice is much affected, caused by bronchitis. He is regular in the discharge of his duties, and no doubt overtakes his impaired constitution. I fear that, unless he takes more recreation, the disease will get beyond control, and thus deprive the Old North State of a talented and gifted son, and the country of a prudent and discreet counsellor. He is in good spirits, and, as usual, has a cheerful and pleasant word for every one with whom he meets. He is popular with both parties about here, and his name on a ticket would command the hearty support of a large majority of the American people."

"President Pierce, I think, does not look as robust and as healthy as he did when I saw him three years ago. His face shows signs of fatigue and great mental exertion."

THE LAND GRANTS.—We are glad to see that on the final vote on the passage of the bill granting 1,300,000 acres of land to build rail roads in Michigan, the whole Delegation from North Carolina was united against it. It passed, however, 78 to 57. The time has gone by, we fear, when any portion of this great domain can be secured to the old States. It nominally belongs to them, in common with the new States, but the power of the latter is so great, aided by the votes and influence of hundreds of aspirants to the Presidency, (or a suit of old clothes,) that they seem bent on appropriating it all to themselves. If Clay's Land Bill had passed, the old States would have got their own, and North Carolina would now have been as far advanced in education and internal improvements as she can be in a quarter of a century without the law and the land.

That great measure was rejected because it was Henry Clay's and was calculated to redound to his honor. The Locos who sacrificed it and him, may repent at their leisure.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS THREATEN THE DEMOCRACY.—The good understanding which has so long prevailed between the Irish Roman Catholics and the Locofoco party, by which Mr. Clay was defeated and Polk elected in 1844, and Scott defeated and Pierce elected in 1852, appears to be in some danger of interruption. We see that Archbishop Hughes's paper in New York lashes the House of Representatives and particularly the Locofoco portion of it, for refusing to institute an inquiry into the killing of the waiter at Willard's by Mr. Herbert. The waiter was an Irish Roman Catholic; and the organ "calls aloud for vengeance on the murderer."

That sin, it says, "is on the Democratic party, as a party, and accused be he who helps such a party into power, until that blood is lawfully purged away."

It then proceeds a little more clearly to point out, that somebody in particular has the matter in hand. It says:

"Let them not suppose this matter is going to drop here. One who seldom drops anything has it now in hand, and he distinctly warns the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done on the murder, Herbert, they will be held accountable, as the party who interposed to screen and protect him from the penalty of his guilt."

The tendency of all this is to a union of the Archbishop and his sect with the Black Republicans.

AN ADVOCATE OF DISUNION.—The following is the closing paragraph of a long article in the Richmond Whig:

"For one, we prefer to meet the issue at once, and to stake everything upon the result. The South has been going down hill ever since the establishment of the present government. Before the Revolution, we had ships and commerce, and were the pride of the new world; but since we went into close partnership with the Yankee, we have been swindled out of nearly everything we had. We were content to endure the fleecing so long as it was carried on with some regard to decency, and while the North was in the habit of sending gentlemen to Washington. But now, the breed of gentlemen is extinct in New England—or if some noble scions still exist, they are powerless and in retirement, and blackguards and canting hypocrites occupy their places. This renders the partnership as disagreeable as it has always been unprofitable; and we don't care how soon it comes to an end."

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.—We make no apology for devoting so much space to this unfortunate affair, for in our opinion few things have occurred within our memory calculated to have a more lasting and injurious effect upon the welfare of the country. "Behold what a great fire a little spark kindleth." The fire is raging in both sections of the country; for it appears that there are many more at the South who justify Brooks's conduct, and make it the occasion for heaping insult upon the North, than we had supposed.

The end seems to be approaching. Blackguards and bullies in Congress; the freedom of speech said to be denied; murderous assaults, even in the Senate Chamber; every thing justified or denounced solely on sectional grounds; Legislators determining to arm themselves for offence and defence; and a civil war begun in Kansas—how long can the Union stand such things?

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Legislature, almost unanimously, has adopted resolutions approving of Mr. Sumner's speech which led to the Brooks assault. A grand mass meeting at Worcester resolved that they had carefully read the speech of Mr. Sumner holding up to public gaze the character and conduct of Judge Butler and the State which he represented, and that they endorsed every word of it as true, just, and fit to be made in the Senate!

It is wonderful to what extremes men can be led in a moment of excitement. The Sumner speech was a gross outrage; it was full of violence and vulgarity fit only for a brothel. And we suppose, but for his martyrdom, he would have found defenders only among the craziest of the abolition fanatics.

FIGHTING MEN WANTED.—The Pittsburg Gazette, quoted with approbation by the N. Y. Times, says:

"Northern men must defend themselves; and if our present representatives will not fight when attacked, let us find those who will."

Has not Congress fallen low enough already, without adding fighting men to the blackguard men now so common in both its branches?

"THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYRS THE SEED OF THE CHURCH."—Some of the Northern papers are out for Mr. Sumner for President! They express the opinion that Mr. Brooks has whipped him into the Presidency. Possibly, the disgraceful speech of Mr. S. was made with a view to martyrdom and some such effect.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Before the assault on Mr. Sumner, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts had so far come to its senses as to pass, by a vote of 144 to 124, a bill to repeal the infamous unconstitutional "personal liberty act" of last session. Since that affair, the bill has been reconsidered and rejected by a vote of 155 to 130.

SLUNG SHOTS.—The N. Y. Tribune proposes to send on to Washington a parcel of fighting men, armed with slung shots, to do that sort of work for the Northern members of Congress! The idea is as notable as the manner in which it is proposed, as follows:

From the New York Tribune.

Those who think and speak for the country must not be left to rely for the safety of their persons upon the strength of their own arms against the outrages of all the soundbells who promote their very fidelity to their constituents may provoke. If it seems to be the case, there is a conspiracy at Washington to frighten Northern men into silence; and if, as seems probable, the best way of breaking up this conspiracy is to break the heads of a few of the conspirators, let us send on a delegation from the North expressly for that purpose. Leaving our members of Congress at liberty to attend to their proper political duties, let us furnish each of them with two, three, or half a dozen "slung shots," ready and able to meet half way all who wish to bring matters to the test of pistols and bludgeons, and to give them satisfaction in that line to their heart's content. Northern men of athletic frames, skilled in the use of arms, and disposed to employ their gifts for the good of their country by volunteering to act as a reformed force against the slave-holding bullies assembled at Washington, have now an excellent opportunity of administering a little instruction and discipline in quarters where it is very much needed; but to throw this additional burden upon the shoulders of our members of Congress seems to us a little too much.

To the Legislature in Massachusetts a resolution has been offered to supply its members of Congress with revolvers, &c.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Indignation in New York.—A meeting was held this evening to express the indignation entertained at the assault on Mr. Sumner. Long before the hour of meeting the building was filled to overflow by one of the most respectable audiences ever convened there. N. G. Griswold presided, assisted by P. V. P.'s including M. H. Grinnell, P. Peritt, President of Chamber of Commerce, B. F. Butler, Ex-Mayors Havemeyer and Kingsland, W. C. Bryant, Erasmus Brooks, &c.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, characterizing the assault, in Senator Wilson's language, as "brutal, murderous and cowardly," and calling upon the House to expel, immediately and unconditionally, Mr. Brooks from his seat.

The resolutions were advocated by D. D. Lord, Chas. King, B. B. Morgan, John A. Stevens, and others. The tenor of the speeches was that party feeling among the patriotic, conservative, Union loving men of the North, must henceforth be sunk, and a united effort be made to avenge the insult put upon it.

BOSTON, May 30.

Massachusetts Men to be Defended.—The American Council of Worcester has resolved, in case of the commission of any further outrages on Massachusetts men in Congress, to hold themselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice for Washington, and if necessary to defend them against any personal assault.

BOSTON, May 30.

Help for the Free State Men.—In the House of Representatives to day, Mr. Hale offered a resolution appropriating \$10,000 to assist the people of Kansas, who are represented in the Topeka Convention, in maintaining their rights, and appointing agents to disburse the same.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.—The last mails from Salt Lake City bring news of the meeting of a Convention to organize a State Government. A constitution for the State of Deseret was unanimously reported by a Committee. So we shall soon have the Mormons applying for admission, and another excitement on hand.

Indignation Meeting.—We learn that a public meeting will be called for Friday evening, at the Tabernacle, to elicit an expression of public sentiment on the attempt to stifle free speech by the assault upon Mr. Sumner, and that citizens of all political parties will participate in the call, as they ought to do.

We find this paragraph in a New York paper distinguished for conservatism, and for constant and able advocacy of the rights of all sections of the Union. The same issue contains a hot denunciation of Mr. Brooks, of the Southern Senators, Southern Representatives, and Southern people, for an alleged attempt to "stifle free speech."

We submit to our respected contemporary that this is all wrong. The rights of the South have been assailed time and again, and will be assailed in future; robbery of Southern property has been upheld by the representatives of the North as a solemn duty; the South has been denounced in the most abusive terms; its institutions have been attacked, and its people traduced; and not a finger has been raised against the offenders in consequence. These were, or were thought to be, subjects for "free speech"—(though for the good likely to arise from their discussion they might well have been dispensed with)—and no Southern man has resented, or so far as there is any indication will resent, such discussion by blows.

The cause of the assault upon Mr. Sumner was not "freedom," but licentiousness of speech. We recollect no such speech in the Senate hitherto. We trust never to read another such. It abounded in violent, vulgar, indecent abuse of the South, of several Senators, and especially of the distinguished and venerable Senator from South Carolina. The assault was its consequence.

The sober second thought of our contemporary will satisfy it of all this. We, with it, heartily condemn the place, the manner, and the assault itself. It was an outrage, and one for which there was no necessity. Mr. Sumner's speech had sunk him low enough; a beating was not needed to degrade him further. His speech would have excited no sensation at the North; its punishment, viewed in the excitement of the moment, is regarded as an attempt to stifle "free speech," and "the South" is saddled with the attempt.

Our contemporary will not lower its own character, whilst it may render an essential service to the country, by restraining instead of stimulating a sectional excitement already bitter enough. We refer it to the course of the Southern Senators, with a single exception, for an example.

CONVENTIONS.—The Know Nothing National Council meets in New York City to-morrow. The Express says that it is a regular meeting agreeable to the provisions of the National Constitution.

The Convention of Northern Americans is to assemble in the same City on the 12th inst. The Democratic National Convention meets in Cincinnati to-day.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—Hundreds of people have been flocking to Cincinnati during the last week. The 500 regular delegates will probably be but a small fraction of those present. A letter from Washington says that many believe it will be the last assemblage of the kind.

We do not think that Pierce, or Buchanan, or Douglas can be nominated. They are all too prominent to get a two-thirds vote. Some inferior man will be pitched on by way of compromise. We think Mr. Dobbin's chances for the Vice Presidency the best.

Congress will do nothing for the next week or two, many members being off for Cincinnati.

KANSAS.—The accounts from "the seat of war" are extremely contradictory. It is evident, however, that the fort of the free-soilers at Lawrence, (called a hotel,) was battered down and burnt, together with one or two other houses, including the office of the Herald of Freedom, whose presses were thrown into the river. One free-soiler man killed and another wounded, but accidentally. The accounts of robbery of stores, &c., are discredited. The free-soil leaders all ran off in the night before the battle was expected, leaving the rank and file to fight alone; but they had no stomach for that fight, and gave up their arms. More "battles" were expected, by telegraph. But we think the prospect is now rather peaceful.

The capture of the Editor of the Herald of Freedom, (who proclaimed that he had an abundance of Sharpe's rifles, and was ready for all comers, and defied them to come on,) by a negro, is one of the most amusing incidents of the war. Flying from the scene of danger, armed from head to heels with revolvers, bowie knives and Sharpe's rifles, at the summons of a negro, he surrendered, without resistance, and was conducted to prison!

A BRAVE MAN.—The "Herald of Freedom," published at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, was one of the prime movers in all the troubles in that territory. A few months ago it held forth in this fashion:

"Come one, come all, slaveocrats and nullifiers; we have rifles enough, and bullets enough to send you all to your and Judas's own place. If you're coming why don't you come along?"

The U. S. Marshal at last marched against Lawrence to execute the laws. Before he arrived, this fire-eating editor, together with Reeder, Robinson and all the rest of the chiefs of his party, left for parts unknown. The people whom they had misled were left to bear the brunt of the battle.

COTTON.—Total receipts this year 3,330,603 bales, against 2,447,038 last year. Increase 883,565 bales.

Anti-Fillmore American Convention in New York.—The Anti-Fillmore American State Convention of this State met yesterday, to choose delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 12th of June. A strong ticket was chosen, and a platform was adopted reported by Mr. Hammond, the editor of the Albany Register.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on Thursday, the House bills granting lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Michigan were passed.

On Wednesday last, the House passed a bill granting a million of acres to rail roads in Louisiana; and a bill was introduced ceding public lands to railroads in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas; also a bill ceding government land to States wherein located.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported a resolution to allow the committee of investigation on the Sumner affair, to present a report with a journal proceedings at any time during the session of the House, which shall thereupon be laid upon the Speaker's table. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Grow, from the committee on Territories, submitted a report from the majority, to admit Kansas with the constitution framed at Topeka. The consideration of the report was postponed to the 25th of June.

The old line Whigs of Memphis held a meeting on Saturday last and adopted the platform set forth by the Whigs of Kentucky in their meeting at Lexington on the 12th of April last. The meeting resolved to send fifteen delegates to the Whig convention to be held at Louisville on the 4th of July next.

We have been informed that Col. Neill A. McLean, of Robeson, when called on for a speech at the Democratic Convention at Lumberton this week did not take position with the "Democrats," as has been reported; that he said he was a Whig, and never voted for any other party, and was sorry that he could not support Mr. Fillmore, because his name was coupled with that of Donelson; that he would vote for Pierce, should he be nominated; but would not take upon his neck the yoke of either of the prominent parties.

Hon. Edward Stanly.—"Pink," the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in his communication of the 17th inst., says that the Hon. Edward Stanly arrived in the steamer George Law at New York on the 16th, from California.

Fatal Affray in Cahaba, Ala.—The Selma Reporter of the 26th inst. states that a difficulty occurred in Cahaba on last Friday evening, in which John R. Bell and his two sons, John A. and Charles, and Drs. Troy and Hunter and Judge Bird were engaged. John R. and John A. Bell were both instantly killed by Judge Bird and Dr. Hunter. Dr. Troy was slightly injured on the arm by a stick in the hands of John A. Bell.

After consultation with such Whigs as we have seen, we feel authorized to give the following notice:

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Fayetteville and Cumberland is requested at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon next the 4th June, at 4 o'clock.

May 29.

MARRIED.
At Floral College, on the 23rd ult., by Rev. F. K. Nash, ANGUS R. KELLY, Esq., of Moore county, to Miss ANN MARGARET, daughter of Peter McEachin, Esq. of Robeson.

On Thursday morning, 29th ult., at Paulsboro, near Columbia, S. C., by the Rev. F. M. Woodland, D. D., RUFUS M. JOHNSON, of New York, to ANNA CECILIA, eldest daughter of the late Robert Latta, of the former place.
On the 20th of May, Dr. JOHN B. BECKWITH of Smithfield, N. C., to Miss JULIA M. SANDERS, daughter of Major Ashley Sanders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

In Duplin county, on the 27th ult., by Rev. G. W. Wallace, Mr. KENAN JOHNSON, of Bladen county, to Miss PRISCILLA WILSON.

DIED.

In this county, on the 24th ult., Mr. J. D. McCALLUM, aged 35 years.
In Ireland county, on the 22nd ult., Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, aged 82 years. On the same day RACHEL, his wife, aged 83 years, in one hour and a quarter after his death.
In the vicinity of Mocksville, on 1st ult., Mrs. JANE BINGHAM, daughter of the late George Miller, granddaughter and oldest female descendant of Matthew Brandon, of Revolutionary memory.
In Pekin, Montgomery Co., on the 25th ult., Capt. JAMES CLARK. He was a worthy citizen, and his loss in the community will be deeply felt.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
Bacon, no change.
Cotton, no sales since Thursday. The highest figures easily obtained.
Molasses, stock on hand quite light.
Virgin Turpentine \$2, yellow dip 1 60, serape 75.
Spirits 28 to 30.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
New virgin Turpentine 2 00, old 1 50, yellow 2 10, hard 1 50. Spirits 33. Rosin 1 10; No. 1, \$2 25, and 2 80. Tar 1 50. Corn 58. A cargo of Salt selling at 1 15 to 1 20.

At New York, Southern Flour is heavy, at 6 37 to 8 25. Southern white Wheat 1 25. Southern Corn 56 to 62. Middling upland Cotton 10 35. Spirits Turpentine 37 1/2 to 39, mostly 38. Rosin 1 60 to 1 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.
Bank's Line. May 29, Str Brothers, with goods for H. L. Brantly, C. Goddard, W. McIntyre, J. W. Lett, C. T. Haign & Sons, R. Mitchell, D. Shaw, H. M. Turner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.
May 29.—Schr. Burchard, from Philad. 30.—Schns. W. A. Ellis, L. Peacock, Wake and R. W. Brown from New York; Edward Stanly from Hyde county; Dr. Barque Peter Sean from Liverpool. 31.—Schr. Laura J. from Boston.

The Citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, 7th inst., at 3 1/2 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

June 2.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Mayor.

9-2t

Handsome Residence at Auction.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by T. J. Anderson, will be sold on the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market house in Fayetteville, the desirable residence on Haymont at present occupied by said Anderson. Terms at sale.

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 31.

2t

\$25 REWARD.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, between Johnsonville and the Clifton of BANK NOTES, wrapped up in a piece of white paper. The amount was \$225, and among the notes were some \$20 bills and some \$5's, with a \$1 South Carolina note. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, if left with Messrs. Steelman & Horne, Fayetteville, or the subscriber at the Gulf, Chatham county.

WM. ELKINS.

June 2, 1856.

9-2tpd

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE STAGE LINE.

WE are now running Four Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, \$7.
Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route; to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.
The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.
WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Agents at Fayetteville.
May 31, 1856.

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

The dwelling lately occupied by Major J. F. Goodsell, together with lot, barn, and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.
For terms see
June 2, 1856. WM. H. HAIGH.

LOOK OUT FOR THE HORSE!

STRAYED from my house, 13 miles below Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 28th ult., an iron Gray HORSE, about 14 or 15 hands high; has a glass eye, which at first sight appears to be a glass eye, and is perfectly sound; has wind galls on one or both of his hind feet. He came from Western Virginia, and may be asking back from whence he came. Any one delivering the Horse to Mr. C. E. Lee, at Fayetteville, or myself, below Fayetteville, will be richly rewarded.
JOHN T. WRIGHT.
Willis's Creek, June 2.

Office of C. F. & D. R. NAV. CO.,

Pittsburg, N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next, for the purchase of \$100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1855, and running twenty years. The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks of Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this Office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.
HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.
May 31, 1856.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 22d inst., a small bay-bank or yellow Horse; one hind foot is white; seven or eight years old; no other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or any information will be thankfully received.
JAS. M. VANN.
May 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted to the late firm of Shemwell & McDonald either by note or account, that the said notes and accounts were this day conveyed by a deed of trust to me, executed by the said Shemwell & McDonald for certain purposes therein set forth. All those indebted to the firm above named, are earnestly requested to call and settle at once and thereby save interest and trouble as well as other contingencies which the trustee is exceedingly desirous to avoid; but the business must be closed.
P. SHEMWEILL, Trustee.
Shemwell House, Fayetteville, May 26. 9-2t
Town

For subscribers who purchase Spirits
 and make advances on consignments to their
 agents in Wilmington, or New York.
 C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
 April 9, 1866. 90tf

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
March 6.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

will give the above reward of \$25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

TO DISTILLERS.
WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS
 TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give
 a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL
 June 26, 1855. 8tf

and Horticultural IMPLEMENTS.
A full assortment of the choicest **FIELD** and
GARDEN SEEDS.
R. L. ALLEN,
159 and 191 Water Street, New York.
May 1, 1856. 1-6tpd

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